Morning Oregonian.

PORTLAND, OREGON THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1883 NO. 7129.

THE EAST.

Arrival of the New York Press Convention—Ex-Treasurer Eggs and His Arrival in America.

Burning of a Georgia Town Said to Have Been Set Ablaze by Two Chinamen.

Two Rebels and Two Other Rebellious Chiefs Killed in Indian Territory.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

NEW YORK, March 14.—Herald's Waynesboro (Va.) special says: Three cars containing visitors here over the Shenandoah Valley railroad, composed of the editorial excursionists of the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern railroad, passing through this city, en route to Washington. The excursionists are very much pleased with the country through which they have passed, and the hospitality extended them by the citizens of the towns through which they passed. The party will remain in Washington, D. C., until Thursday morning, when they will return to Waynesboro, Va., and spend the day, after which they will go to Staunton, Va., and from there to Lexington, Va., and Natural Bridge, and will return to Washington, D. C., on Saturday, March 17th, and will leave for their homes on the morning of the 18th inst.

NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD.

LANE MINE.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND COBURG.

PORTLAND & WILLAMETTE VALLEY DIVISION.

Leave Portland at 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Arrive at Woodburn at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Sundays excepted.

Leave Woodburn at 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.

Arrive at Portland at 11:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M.

Sundays excepted.

WEST SIDE.

PORTLAND AND SHEFFLER BRANCH.

Leave Portland at 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Arrive at Sheffler at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Sundays excepted.

Leave Sheffler at 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.

Arrive at Portland at 11:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M.

Sundays excepted.

Connections at Woodburn with Oregon and California Railroad and steamship lines connecting with Portland.

PEND D'OREILLE DIVISION.

Wallula Junction at 8 P. M. Arrive at Spokane Falls at 7:30 A. M.

Leave Spokane Falls at 8 P. M. Arrive at Wallula Junction at 7:30 A. M.

Connection at Wallula Junction with O. R. & N. Co. for Portland.

Connections with Pacific Coast Steamship Co. and from Portland.

BUCKLEY, Asst. General Manager.

JOHN MUIR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

GRIFFIN, Supt. Pend D'Oreille Division.

Oregon & California R.R.

TIME CARD.

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

Eastside Division.

Between PORTLAND and HILLSBORO.

Mail Train.

	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Portland	7:30 A M	Hillsboro
Hillsboro	10:30 A M	Portland

Albany Express Train.

	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Portland	4:30 P M	Lebanon
Lebanon	8:30 A M	Portland

Freight Train.

	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Portland	6:15 A M	Junction
Junction	6:30 A M	Riddle
Riddle	8:30 A M	Junction
Junction	5:00 P M	Portland

Oregon and California Railroad Passenger Station with all corporations in Portland.

Westside Division.

Between PORTLAND and CORVALLIS.

Mail Train.

	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Portland	8:00 A M	Corvallis
Corvallis	5:15 P M	Portland

Connect non-narrow Riddle's with at Green Junction. Stage Company.

Passage for meals to all the principal points in the State. Inquire at company's office, corner F and Front Sts., Portland.

For what will not be received for shipment or delivered at the Company's office, corner F and Front Sts., Portland.

J. H. MILLER, Superintendent.

C. H. PRESCOTT, Manager.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

WACO STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamer GEN. H

Will leave Grave's dock, Astoria,

FOR TILLAMOOK

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, at 8 A. M.

For particulars apply to

GRAY & CO.

Proposals for Transportation.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,

PORTLAND, OREGON, March 8, 1883.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M. on MONDAY, March 19, 1883, for the transportation of the United States mails, troops, and supplies, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, on the routes in the Department of the Columbia, and at the rates per mile named in the following schedule:

Proposals for Military Supplies.

Steamer Transportation.

Steamer Transportation of U. S. Troops, Supplies, etc.

Steamer Transportation.

Steamer Transportation.

Steamer Transportation

The Daily Oregonian.
HURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 15 1883.

NO RESTRICTION.

It is THE OREGONIAN'S habit, and the habit has grown out of a principle, to give every one who writes respectfully on a subject under discussion a fair hearing. It therefore prints all communications on its editorial page. This is a question, briefly, that the sale of intoxicating liquors ought to be unrestricted and free; that any one is upon their sale and consumption, through license fees or other regulations is an interference with private rights, an invasion of personal privileges, and that the legislative power is doing an act of unreasonable injustice when, through taxation or otherwise, it obstructs the business or places limitations upon it. This is a position from which every consideration of duty is necessary, in the interest of good order and public peace, to dissent. Nowhere is the free sale of intoxicating liquors permitted. All experience shows that it leads to crimes which society cannot tolerate. Then, since the business must be restrained the measure of restriction becomes a matter of opinion and discussion. This is the status of the question in Portland to-day. We should have better order in the city if fewer crimes and misdemeanors, less vagrancy, more industry, fewer criminal prosecutions, less work for our courts of justice, and higher taxes, if the sale of liquors were under no restriction. Who doubts it? The fear that workingmen, or any class of men, can't get liquors enough for their needs if license fees and restrictions be abandoning. Under any system likely to be maintained there will be saloons enough. Nor should the fear that a worse class of liquors will be sold than those now dispensed at a large number of places in every city, occasion more trouble. If higher license fees would shut up places where men are drugged with vile liquors, there would seem to be little cause for any class to complain, save only those who were driven out of the business.

VIRGINIA'S "ADJUSTMENT."

The "adjustment" of the debt of Virginia has been the subject of a great deal of comment, much of which doubtless has been based on misinformation. An authoritative statement of the "Riddleberger debt law" has just been printed by order of the legislature of the state, showing just what is meant by "adjustment." It appears that in January, 1861, just prior to the opinion of the rebellion, the debt of the state was $33,800,712. This was the principal, and in addition there were arrears of interest exceeding $1,000,000. Owing to the war these arrears rapidly increased. On the 20th June, 1863, the state of West Virginia was admitted into the union. The property and resources of Virginia, upon which the debt had been founded, were, by this partition of the old state, reduced, one-third of her territory and one-fifth of her population going to form West Virginia. Reduction of taxable property and the loss of revenue to Virginia was proportionately large; and hence it is asserted that the old state ought to pay no more than two-thirds of the original debt, which was created before West Virginia was detached from her. Two-thirds of the said debt, principal and interest, up to July 1st, 1882, was computed at $31,085,577; and this is the sum which the "readjusters" say Virginia will pay.

There is equity in this showing; but it in no wise mitigates the hard luck of the creditors of Virginia. If they lose one-third of their money, as they seem likely to do, the loss will have to go as one of the incidental losses of the great rebellion. There appears to be no way to shoulder upon West Virginia the one-third of the debt which the old state insists she ought to pay, and it is not to be supposed that she will ever voluntarily assume it. It is easy to see too how seductive to the people of Virginia is the argument that they ought not to pay it all.

WOMEN AT HARVARD.

An effort is being put for h, with every prospect of success, to raise $100,000 as an endowment fund, to be applied to education of women at Harvard. It is proposed to organize a plan for the collegiate instruction of women, and to ask the university to adopt it. The press of Boston, and indeed of New England generally, approves the scheme, which is one of the many efforts now making to afford women opportunity for advanced education. For some years a plan by which women wishing to learn might find persons competent to teach has been in operation at Harvard, but the work has had no recognized position as part of the great university. The effort now is to gain this recognition, and to secure for women a share of the educational advantages to be had at Harvard. The present arrangement is not satisfactory enough—since it is not stable enough for a permanent institution, depending as it does on the private co-operation of instructors in work outside their regular duties; and hence the university is asked to take up what is begun embody it in its own work, and continue it. It is believed that the endowment will be obtained and the request will be granted by the university.

This is another of many indications which point to the fact that all colleges which expect to keep pace with the requirements of the times must make provision for the education of women. The fact that the time has come for Harvard to consider the subject shows the strength of the movement. When a demand exists for increased facilities of education no college can afford to ignore it. The English universities are rapidly extending their privileges to women, and all the colleges in the United States which have not made similar provision must do likewise if they would maintain the position which they have gained, or gain the position to which they aspire.

The Sacramento *Record-Union* demands higher license fees from the liquor trade of the city. From all classes of license rights the city now collects $26,000 a year. The *Record-Union* proposes an increase which it estimates will produce $49,400 from liquor licenses, with these additional results viz.: (1) All merchandise license tax abolished; (2) water rates reduced to the lowest possible figure; (3) we add a large sum to the city revenues, enabling taxation to be reduced and the city made more inviting to poor men and to capitalists alike, with the consequent prosperity that must flow from such a condition; (4) we will, to a large extent, if not wholly, *eliminate the low dogopary*, the deadfall and the robber's roost from our system and thereby lessen the expenses of our city government in keeping the lawless element in check." From all quarters there is heard a demand for judicious increase of license fees; and as there are few cities in which such fees are as low as in Portland, there is none in which the increase may be more properly tried.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says that that city is "rapidly drifting toward more bloodletting on a large scale," in its endeavor to establish fully the right of self-government. The Picayune perpetrated in the last municipal election it pronounces more dreadful than any of the atrocities of the old regime, during the days of the old rotary, ring-board. "Over two thousand ballots were stuffed into the boxes and the ballots which were honestly cast were not correctly counted." Indictments were framed against the offenders, but the state courts have done nothing since; while the proceedings of the United States courts have been annulled for informality. The *Picayune* further declares that the conviction is welcome though it be, that the evils of all good citizens has been forced upon them under which we live is useless to protect the ballot-box as in the radical days, and that extraordinary measures will have to be resorted to before the city will have the rights of freemen.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The most practical sort of education is that which puts those who receive it in the way of honorably getting a living. A school which would graduate farmers and skilled workmen would do vastly more good than one turning out classical scholars. The failure of our free public school system in many of its higher purposes in making education to minister to industry, particularly, a subject of the most consequence to the public mind. Enforced governments of nations with notions of their own grandeur of civilization have found great and in their estimation by no means objectionable expenditures for the instruction given children in the schools. Educated labor is believed to produce greatly to national prosperity.

In the United States there is rapidly developing a popular feeling for giving to the introduction of industrial courses in our public schools in the place of there be no time for all of some higher studies now pursued. Men of wealth who cheerfully bear their share of the school burden, want to see some practical good result from popular schools. They want peace and they cry it down a better citizenship as a consequence of their generosity. And the thinking farmer and mechanic want to see taught in the schools for whose support they are taxed and in which their children are educated, courses which will benefit the classes to which they belong. Time, no doubt, striving to improve his land and crop and stock, asks himself a thousand questions and is obliged to confess but inaccurately answer half of them satisfactorily. There is a latent, deeply-rooted belief in this mind that it is possible that labor may be so taught—and that, too, in the common school, as we know not only the innumerable details and the practical working of the farm, where he himself is the best teacher, but also the things which have been beyond his comprehension. The peculiarities of soils, the causes of deficiencies in crops, the insects that injure them, the unproductiveness of his orchards, the diseases of his stock, the inconveniences of his buildings, these and similar things attract his attention, give rise to questions which he knows no how to answer correctly, and fix in his mind the thought that if education is education it can and should teach how to avoid or remedy the evils which are robbing him of his profit, and impairing his prosperity. There are also those who take a more comprehensive and far-reaching view of the subject. They remember that agriculture feeds the world and gives employment to a multitude of its inhabitants; that it is an art founded on science, and that as the departments of science on which it is based are more thoroughly known, and the art itself is carried to greater perfection, the world will be the better fed and the services of those that till the earth more richly rewarded. They regret that agriculture is slow to advance. Oldest of the arts, it is almost last to come into deserved prominence, and to receive systematic and liberal encouragement and aid.

An idea prevails with the mechanic similar to that entertained by the farmer. He, too, sees in a suitable education the advancement of his position and the elevation of his children. A proof of this is furnished by the answers given by employes in various kinds of factories and shops to questions concerning education asked of them by the New Jersey bureau of statistics and industries. A laborer in a glass factory writes: "Technical education should be made compulsory for the laboring class." A silk-worker says: "Industrial schools as they exist in Europe should be set up." A carpenter believes that "There should be appropriations for technical schools in every city." The idea of education for business and for labor penetrates, pervades and permeates the masses. It has compelled recognition in political circles, and statesmen have sought means whereby it might be satisfied. To use the words of President White of Cornell university: "It is not to be scouted out of existence by solid review articles or pooh-poohed out of existence by pleasant magazine articles. Evidently the idea is rooted in our hearts and will hardly be pulled up by narrow literary men who hold the time-honored studies the most eminently respectable; or by narrow practical men who disbelieve in "book farming"; or by narrow religious men who fear that geology may harm Genesis."

It was in conformity to this practical, popular, and controlling idea of educating men for their work that colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts were established, and are arranging and putting into operation their courses of study, training, and experimentation. These colleges have exhibited excellent results, but so small a proportion of the youth of the country that their benefits as yet become general. What is needed is a system of industrial education to be part of the public school course. The problem of its organization is a task well worth the consideration of educators.

The announcement that the French cities and villages will no longer be called upon to pay for the maintenance of public worship will give much satisfaction in France, or at among those devoted ones who think that the government honors itself when it supports priests and pastors. The municipal contributions towards the maintenance of public worship in France have been about four million dollars a year, while the state has paid a out ten or eleven millions, of which nearly nine million dollars are paid as salaries to Roman Catholic prelates and priests. Besides this, the French churches have an immense amount of property, much of it productive, and they collect from the people as we do in this country. This state of affairs is greatly disliked by two opposite classes—that which is opposed to the churches, and that which believes the church so holy as not to need any secular alliances and aids. And experience shows that the church is free only where it has no thing to do with the civil government.

There are now 46,893 postoffices in the United States. The postmasters at 2002 of these offices are appointed by the president, and at 44 801 they are appointed by the department. Eleven of the postmasters of Oregon and eight of those of Washington are presidential appointments. Under the new law, which changes the pay of fourth-class postmasters, the compensation of those offices which yield a revenue of $1000 a year is to be $640; $800 a year, $590; $800 a year, $540; $700 a year, $490; $600 a year, $440; $500 a year, $390; $400 a year, $340; $300 a year, $260; $200 year, $200; $100 a year, $100; $50 a year, $60.

Herbert Spencer writes to the *Spectator* to object to being held responsible for views advanced by him 32 years ago on the land question, which he has since repudiated and stricken from his republished works. Even these views were expressed tentatively, but they were quoted by Henry George in his book which I closed after a few minutes," says Spencer, "on finding how visionary were the ideas." A recent writer has treated Spencer severely for his early views. But it is an absurd thing to censure a writer for no adhering through a long life to his early and immature opinions. And yet nearly every man has been attacked by criticisms of this kind.

HIGH LICENSE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago Tribune.

One of our contemporaries has interviewed Messrs. Chapin & Gore (prominent liquor dealers) to ascertain their sentiments in regard to an increase of high license. They are opposed to it, and their reasons are similar to those ever used by some of the others of their class. They personally care nothing at all the matter as to payment (*$500 in Chicago is trifling to them*). They care nothing for education for the welfare out of low dogger or, but to preserve as respectable (for publication) that for $500 of high license would be to wipe out a number of small saloons, which they profess to look on as "pests but harmless and respectable as valuable and well conducted, inasmuch as regard as highly moral institutions, as schools go. While a law as is now drawn between liquor saloons, it simply robs from the restraints to the minimum of vice, and none of them can boast of a standard of morality that speaks for their management or multiplication, or that warrant them in a light for as moral instructors for the youth of Chicago. Admit, however, that high license will wipe out many of the alleged moral and pious little or nothing, be that a hardship? Admit that there are a dozen or more respectable and spiritual institutions about our lumberyards only to the evident extra duties of law. Even this would not benefit the community in the slightest degree. Would it not be much better in the interest of the many to throw four and save many of the wages of the laborers to apply to the comforts and conveniences of home. Would it not be much better for the right moral and religious sentiments to prevail that can't pay a high license to go to work as in rural districts instead of being ruled by saloon keepers? Suppose that the $1,000 license should be raised to a thousand men. Would not every dollar of it be paid by the consumer? Is not the whole question one of supply and demand? Would the saloon-keeper be any the less willing to sell liquor to the drunkard for the sake of the money? Would he say, "I will not sell you liquor now because the amount of the license is so high"? Would he not rather be willing to sell it to you at a higher price? Would not the increased price be paid out of the earnings of the laborer, and would not the wife and children suffer more keenly and more frequently from the want of food and clothing and fuel because of the families of the workingmen? These leaders can't see and our cannot tarry, others may be very grateful and very much relieved to know that they are not responsible for the misery which has been caused by the removal of three-quarters of the hospitals and charitable institutions that is the inevitable result of increasing the license to the extent of $1,000 per year.

With one fell or two thirds of these dens wiped out entirely, and the survivors deprived of the fearful excitement which the question of life or license would call forth, and the consequent reduction of the evils resulting from it, there would be a better, more moral, more respectable, more happy and more orderly city than we have at present. Everyone knows that it is only with such men as he pointed out, but crime of every description which flourishes in the midst of the present saloons, and drunkenness would be reduced to a minimum. Then, and only then, would the city be in a condition to compare favorably with other cities in the matter of morality and order.

NEW TO-DAY.

MARRIED

Tuesday, March 13, at St. Stephen's Chapel, by the Rev. Andrew Hemmenway, Charles H. Kent to Miss Frankie M. Barrett, only daughter of Capt. Franklin Barrett, all of this city.

At Hillsboro, March 11 at St. Matthew's chapel, by Rev. B. K. Rickardson, George A. Armstrong, Esq., editor of the Hillsboro Argus, and Miss Kate C. Brelaut, daughter of Monsignor Brelaut, second chancellor of the Archdiocese of Holy Cross and Monsille, Three at Hillsboro.

DIED.

March 2, at Battle City, Montana, Harvey W. McKinney, aged 58 years.

Small advertisements under "Wants," "To Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Found," etc., five cents a line for first insertion and five cents for each subsequent insertion. Seven words make a line.

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTED—A BOY WITH SUFFICIENT strength and intelligence to [illegible] out store door. JOS. W. [illegible] & CO. mh15

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HORSE-SHOER immediately. Apply at corner Front and Pine. mh15

A GIRL WANTED TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work. 81 West Park, between 11th and 12th.

WANTED—3000 ON FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY; first mortgage; 8 per cent. Address J. P. S., box 598, city.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD BUTTON hole worker; a machine operator of three-cord machine; also one running at MONTAGUE'S, Third street, near Morrison. mh15

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS AND ladies' cloak salesman; must understand window dressing; best references required. Call on or address SMITH & GOODRICH, corner Fourth and L streets, East Portland. mh15

WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN FROM THE east, a nice home with private family or boarding house; must be convenient to car line. Hall & Co.'s store. Address J. E. YADDY, this office. 2

DON'T BUY

TILL YOU SEE ABOUT TERMINUS ADDITION to Albina, opposite Peninsular Park; choice and cheap. Easy improvement plan. Inquire of or call for plats of MANLY & CELLE and CLANT, MOORE & VOSBURGH. 11

WANTED—AGENTS TO HANDLE THE NEW Packet Electric lighter; sells at sight; everything—wood, paper, leaves, cigars or pipes. Wind or water will not extinguish it, and every one will buy it. Sells for 25 cents, or $1 per dozen. Exclusive right of sale for county, county or state given with each order. Sample by mail, 25 cents. A. STOUT, 277 E. Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

175 TWO-YEAR-OLD WETHERS $3.50 PER head, delivered. N. C. ADAMS, Vinard, Or.

BOARD AND ROOM.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD MAY BE had at 85 Stark, near Fifth st. mh15 1w

LOST.

SUNDAY EVENING, A SMALL RED COW, with large cut in her right ear. Liberal reward to her owner. Five dollars will be paid to the person to bring her to ENGLEMAN'S, Seventh and Washington. 1

FOR SALE

A NEW CALIFORNIA COUPLE TO CHEAP. Inquire at No. 28 Washington street, second door from Twelfth street. mh15 1w

STEAMBOAT EXCURSION SUNDAY.

BIDS FOR CABIN AND LUNCH STANDS will be received until 4 P. M. Friday. Apply to MOODY, Jobbers, Corner First and Stark Streets.

NOTICE.

THE VANCOUVER STEAM FERRY WILL RESUME making regular trips on next Sunday morning, March 16th.

C. L. HELLNER, President Multnomah Railroad Co.

THE LARGEST, FINEST AND CHEAPEST Crockery House in Portland, 6 Morrison St., between Third and Fourth. 12-dec C. E. ARRICKS.

You can learn to Waltz in a few lessons by the Chart System at Academy Hall.

E. DAVIS, Fashionable Tailor, 89 First St. Lowest prices.

New invoice goods at Neimeyer's, the Tailor, old First National Bank Building.

ELECTRIC BATHS, 110 MORRISON ST.

Baldwin Restaurant, Alder bet. 1st & Front.

A. E. Williams & Co., General Machinists, 82 Front street.

The Commercial Herald.

The above paper will make its first appearance on THURSDAY, March 22, with full and piping intelligence, quotations and general commercial and marine trial news. Subscription $2 per annum. Address HERALD PUBLISHING CO., Portland, Oregon. mh15 2t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between Moses Mordecai Estes, under the firm name of Albina Sawmill Co., is the saw mill and lumbering business, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to the undersigned, and any indebtedness of the firm must be settled with the undersigned forthwith. EMIL SCHEEL. Portland, March 12, 1883. mh15 6t

WHITE & RIGGEN.

General Conveyancers, Notaries Public, Commissioners of Deeds for all the States and Territories, including the District of Columbia. 29 Stark St., Portland, Or. 1yr

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

THE THIRD IN THE COURSE OF FIVE LECtures on Social Science will be given in the Chapel of the Unitarian Church,

FRIDAY, March 16, at 7:30 P. M.,

BY

DR. J. B. PILKINGTON.

Subject: "The Use and Abuse of the Eye."

Tickets for Course $1 00

Tickets for Single Lectures 25

mh15 2t

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION!

TO OREGON CITY.

Friday Night, March 16.

PALMER & HOLT'S ACADEMY HALL BAND, assisted by the steamer CITY OF SALEM, and will leave foot of Morrison street at 7 P. M. sharp, Friday, March 16, for a trip to Oregon City, on which occasion they will give a

CHILDREN'S FANCY DRESS BALL,

AT ODD'S HALL, OREGON CITY.

Round trip tickets: Gentlemen $1; Ladies 50c. Children under 12 years of age free. Supper will be served on board the steamer at 10 o'clock. Dancing will commence at 8 o'clock. Weather permitting.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Gymnasium for ladies connected with the College, and the Professor in charge is Miss Mary Hemenway. Miss Lucy N. H. New York, Miss Agnes Irwin, Philadelphia, and Miss Ellen H. Richards, Boston, are the lady teachers. Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings the last Wednesday and Saturday afternoons of each month are the hours for ladies. Gymnasium dress required. Circulars containing full information may be had at the office of the University, Cambridge, Mass. 12-dec6m w

M. BENO & CO.,

Successors to Hoefler & Beno,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

N. W. Cor. First and Taylor Sts.

P. O. Box 67. Telephone No. 6.

Parisian Farina, Wilkinson's Scotch Cream and Lindsay's Cheese. Cream & Rock Candy Baking Powder, Thunder's Orange and Pumice Marmalade, Hazelnuts, Maple Syrup, New Eastern Buckwheat Flour, and the largest stock in town of Fancy and Staple Groceries always on hand.

NEW TO-DAY.

PALACE THEATER.

Second street, between Stark and Oak.

BILLY HARRISON, MANAGER.

Proprietors and Managers

REMENDOUS SUCCESS

OUR NEW STARS!

Engagement of Miss Emily Rose that ever visited Portland.

BILLY HARRISON, MANAGER.

Vocalists, Dancers and Dialect Comedians.

LEW CATLETTS, LADY

In their Inimitable Specialties.

THURSDAY, March 15,

NEW PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.

4 MAMMOTH FIRST PART. 4

ENSEMBLE.

Leading Characters by

McMulligan from Oregon City.

The whole to conclude with the screaming farce

MODERN JUSTICE!

YACUP, a Justice of the Peace ..... AARON D. ARNOLD

THE ENTIRE STOCK IN THE CAST.

Admission 25 and 50 cts. Boxes $2.50 to $7.

Reserved seats at Ellers' Music House.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE.

OF AN

Elegant Residence

AND

Homestead Property.

We are instructed by Wesley Jackson, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21ST, 1883

At 10 o'clock A. M.

AT OUR SALE-ROOMS, NO. 67 FIRST STREET,

ELEGANT HOMESTEAD PROPERTY,

situated upon the southwest corner of Ninth and Main streets and being Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, and part of Lot No. 4, in Block No. 202, 50 feet 6 inches on Ninth street, and 100 feet upon the line of Main street, together with an

ELEGANT RESIDENCE

Thereon, fitted up with all Modern Improvements. We invite the closest attention of the public to this sale, the property being one of the finest Residence Properties of the City, and the grounds are most beautiful and romantic. The finest location of the kind in Portland.

Terms of sale, one-fourth cash, one-fourth three months, one-half in nine months, one-fourth one year, with interest at 8 per cent per annum.

ALSO

At same time and place,

DESIRABLE HOMESTEAD PROPERTY,

Described as follows: Beginning at the west line of Twelfth street at a point 250 feet northerly from the north line of Jefferson street, and running thence westerly and parallel with Jefferson street 200 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Twelfth street 100 feet; thence easterly and parallel with Jefferson street 200 feet to the east line of Twelfth street, thence southerly to place of beginning, together with two dwelling houses. This perfect.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

F. SHERMEN!

Twines and Netting

Manufactured by the

Baltimore Twine and Net Company,

WM. J. POOPER & SON,

No. 6 South Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.

Send for price list, mentioning paper, county and state.

A COUTIL CORSET,

Specialty Unbreakable.

MELLIS BROS. & CO.

Sole Wholesale Agents for Oregon, Washington Territory and Idaho.

THE GREAT "BAMBOO" MADE OF HEAVY Coutil and lined with genuine Japanese bamboo, with summer stays at Abbotts sold at same price. It is the best as well as the cheapest corset made.

FOR SALE BY

ALL LEADING RETAIL STORES.

Price $1.00.

MAYER, STRAUSS & CO.,

Manufacturers, 402 Broadway, New York City.

SPECIAL SALE

OF

Books, Stationery, Jewelry, &c.

We will sell by auction at our salesroom, No. 67 First street, on

THURSDAY, March 15, 1883,

At 10 o'clock, A. M.,

CHOICE BOOKS,

Comprising

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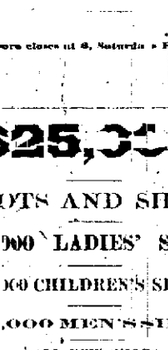

St. Patrick's Day

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THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1883.

CITY

...ORDINARY EXCITEMENT ... yesterday ... the receipt of the ... following particulars of the ... of a young couple ... Mr. Miller, ... aged 21 ... Miller, ... and ... ceremony ... at the ... at the ... Miller ... Miller ... Miller

The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1883.

NELL AND CHRIS.

There were only seven of us at the table in the dear old parsonage at Weyhurst, where papa had lived for thirty years.

Under the dahlias, in the pretty country churchyard, dear mamma had slept since Kate was a wee baby, and Aunt Jane had come to us once for the mother-less children of her brother as soon as the calm fell upon him.

We are a rosy-cheeked, healthy set of girls—rather good-looking, Neil being by courtesy and I the only invalid.

I am a cripple, but I am not going to bother you with my story, excepting as my observations are recorded.

It was in the spring, and my sisters and Aunt Jane were very busy with fly-work.

I was in my room, knitting, papa kindly consolatory at the invasion of his study, and consequent interruption of his literary work, when the murmur of voices from the porch floated up to me, and I mentally exclaimed, "Dear me! Chris is proposing to Nell again."

"And nobody ever will, or ever can propose to me, I do," Chris was saying, when Nell's voice struck in.

"There, that window fairly dazzles you. Who says I can't obtain glasses? Oh, I beg your pardon, Chris. No, of course."

"But, Nell, do listen me!"

"Chris, did you ask me to marry you when I was in my cradle? I am sure you have asked me once a week ever since. I won't say how, or ought to know, by this time. Why can't you ask somebody else, just for variety? I am sure any of the other girls will make a much better wife than I will; thanks," said Nell, with a sudden spasm of loyalty for the rest, or us, "if any of them would take you."

"How can I care for anyone else when my whole heart has been yours all my life?" said Chris, dispassionately. "It is cruel to trifle so with true love."

"Don't be an idiot," said Nell, sharply. "I never trifled with you! I told you that you were a horrid boy, and I would never marry you, when you used to steal apples to present to me, and I never, never told you anything else."

"No," sighed Chris.

"Then why don't you let me alone?"

Her Aunt Jane, her head tied up in a manner that defies description, came upon the scene with, "Oh, here's Chris! Chris, run over to Phillis's and get me a papered carpet tacks."

Chris departed.

Presently Smith's boy brought the carpet tacks, and Nell was set alone for the remainder of that day as far as Chris was concerned.

The next day the clearing went forward briskly, but it was still early in the morning when Nell came to my room equipped for a walk.

"Any letters?" she asked, carelessly. "I am going down the street."

"None," I said; "I did not think you could be spared."

"Aunt Jane is rather grumpy about it," said Nell, adjusting a coquettish wreath of apple blossoms upon her hat, "but I want to get the smell of suspenders out of my nose. I may stop at Gilmore's; have you any message?"

"Only my love to Mrs. Gilmore."

Now, Mrs. Gilmore was the mother of Nell's persistent admirer, Christopher Nelson Gilmore, and the families had been intimate for years.

Still, for Nell to take the middle of housecleaning week to call on Mrs. Gilmore was a little out of order.

She flitted away, her sunny curls dancing on the soft May breeze, and I, putting two and two together, remembered that Chris had not been in the house for twenty-four hours.

Vainly I tried to recall a similar interval when he was in rapture.

School, college humors had cal ed him out of the village, but his home hours were always fairly divided between his mother's house and ours.

Something must be the matter!

I thought it full possible and impossible catastrophes till I was not surprised to see our Nell coming in at the gate in a state of mind, apparent upon his pretty face.

She came directly to me, as they all do, even Aunt Jane and papa, in emergencies.

"Ball," she said, in a low, grave tone. "Chris has gone to Cape Town."

"Gone!" I cried. "Why he was here yesterday."

"He has gone to visit his uncle, the one who offered him a business opening some time ago. Chris did not want a business opening, as he has plenty of money, and Belle, Mrs. Gilmore says its all my fault that she is left alone and childless."

"Scarcely your fault, dear," I said, my heart aching for the piteous strain in the sweet voice, the pain in the bright eyes. "You were right to refuse to marry a man you do not love."

But Nell only grew whiter and went slowly to her own room.

After that, in all the family lamentations for Chris, so many years a sort of adopted brother in our midst, Nell never spoke of him.

The next winter Meg, our eldest, was married; and, as it was to be a quiet wedding, Jamey followed her example; then Maud, Lizzie, and even Kate, our baby.

Nell, the prettiest, sweetest of all, had offers in abundance, a great two sisters visiting Meg, and by all accounts, captivating hearts by scores, but coming back to be the life and brightness of our home.

"There must be one old maid in every family," she said, and I suppose am my eminent fitness for the position, she smiled softly and said, "Mr. Brooks says you are the house-hold angel, so please let us hear no more nonsense."

"Belle is Aunt Jane, too," I said mildly.

"Belle," she said severely "will you stop talking nonsense? Aunt Jane, indeed!"

It really did seem as if Nell was in earnest about a single life; but, after all, she was only twenty-four, and looked about seventeen, when one day, she said, walk into the parsonage parlor, as coolly as if he had left it the day before, but Chris.

We were all there as he came in, but before he had spoken a word Aunt Jane I saw that Nell had vanished.

Did Chris see her ran out of the door as he entered the front window?

I think he did.

There was a subdued twinkle in his eyes as he inquired for my infirmities, not at all consistent with his words of sympathy.

Presently Nell came in with a quiet smile of greeting, and a perfect composure of manner, that Chris was a match for her.

It was as good as a play to watch those two, so completely did they ignore the fact that he was a discarded lover who had been sent away by her orders.

They conversed easily and gracefully—Christopher's African experiences, varied by descriptions of the family wood nymphs, the Gilmore's three-in-line, the children, and a thousand other details, in which our caller expressed the greatest interest.

After that he dropped in as of old, making himself agreeable and useful to everyone in the house, especially Nander, as he ever had been, to me.

Indeed, I found myself studying sometimes if he was going to take Nell's mocking advice, and, all the others being appropriated other himself to me.

He took me for long drives in his mother's roomy carriage, and was always ready to hear of Nell's concerns, showing no jealousy but a great deal of amusement, over her coquettish.

"She was a born coquette!" he said, once; "and yet nobody can call Nell vain. It has been a matter of course to her to be admired ever since she could run alone."

"She is our family mirror, as of old," I answered; and Chris assented cordially.

"I have seen no face so winsome since I left home," he said; but he spoke with the frank admiration of a brother and gave no token of a love sick swain.

Had I confided his love, I wonder'd, and come home to prove to Nell that her days of tyranny were over?

I think Nell suspected just no had.

Always even tempered Nell became fitful and capricious, bright and laughing when Chris was with us, outer silent and sometimes gloomy when she thought herself unnoticed.

She lost her color, and I thought her more than once rubbing her cheeks when going down stairs to see Chris, and she was snappish and deeply repentant therefore a dozen times a day.

"What ails Nell?" Aunt Jane asked me, anxious for her darling. "She eats nothing. Belle, and I am sure she does not sleep well. I wonder if it would do her any good to spend a few weeks with Kate?"

Nell, on being consulted, caught eagerly at the suggestion, and hurried her wardrobe into a trunk in the twinkling of an eye. Dead silence ensued.

She made no farewells, but flitted off so abruptly that it made us all stare with surprise.

"Elinor was always incomprehensible," said Aunt Jane, only answer dy Mrs. Sloss.

And Aunt Jane really seemed to drive the child out of the house!

Chris said nothing, but I was certainly convinced of the reality of his wholesome, for he closely wore it up pulled all the evening.

But the next day Mrs. Gilmore said over a wee note of the direst distress.

Chris had been thrown from his horse, and the doctors feared some spinal injury.

Aunt Jane went over at once, and came back with grave face.

"He is dead y hurt—entirely unconscious," she said.

If Nell's departure was sudden, her return was not less so.

"Did you take off your hat at Kate's?" I inquired, with mild sarcasm, but regretted it when Nell's arms stole around my neck, and a face wet with tears was pressed against my own.

"Will he die?" she whispered. "Oh, Bell—what shall I do if he does?"

Then, as if ashamed of betraying even my love, she flitted away and locked herself in her room.

Since restless misery followed that my help acked for her.

She is do Aunt Jane spoke when I asked the time at Mrs. Gilmore's, and understood the heartbreaking hours of suspense poor Nell must be undergoing in her room, three doors across the street on the porch, down the garden, at last just the ring in Nell's voice, crying, "Oh, Chris! dear Chris! are you a child to escape?"

Then I saw him leaning one hand on her shoulder on the stairs, as he came feebly up the path, pale, thin and weak. Let me restore it to us.

Spring came to and once more, and Nell and Aunt Jane busied themselves again the usual extra hour work.

Once more voices floated up to me from the porch.

"You work cleaning those wind, we which I went away, Nell."

"Please, Chris, don't," Nell pleaded.

"Don't repeat the offense for which I was banished, Nell. But I must, darling. It is for the last time."

"Hush!" I whispered at this crisis, as Aunt Jane entered my room. "Chris is proposing to Nell."

Well, said my aunt, "that is an old story."

"But she has accepted him." I said exultingly, as a faint "Yes, dear Chris; I know now you are the only man I could ever love," clove to me.

"Ahem!" said Aunt Jane, "you and I Belle, will be the old maids of the family after all."

And Aunt Jane was right.

Dear papa says—I know it was only his kindness, but it is pleasant to hear—that he could not spare the last of his girls to any husband.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES

Preparing for the Wedding.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 13.—All arrangements for the Davis-Burr wedding are completed. The ceremony will occur a little before noon to-morrow. The steamer Marchison which was to have gone down the river to-day, held back at the request of Col. Green, another boat taking her place. She will carry the bridal party to Wilmington to-morrow. Men have been busy all day preparing the boat for the distinguished visitors. The stateroom that the judge and his bride will occupy, the ladies' cabin and the dining saloon will be trimmed with holly and arbor-vitae, and the whole boat has been scrubbed up and put in good order. The town people are taking much interest in the matter than in anything else that has happened since Sherman's army arrived here eighteen years ago. The bride is a lady of about 36 years, weighs 150 or 160 pounds, and is well proportioned. She is dark complected, and though not beautiful, would everywhere be noticed as a handsome woman overflowing with kind-heartedness. Her most salient characteristics are a dislike of ostentation and eagerness to be of service to everyone in the slightest of trouble. Her father, Capt. Burr, was once president of Eastern Oregon.

The annual school meeting for blind district was held here on Monday. The tidal count of votes cast was 262. H. H. Burkhart was elected clerk by a majority of 77 votes over H. H. Hewett. R. M. Strahan was elected director. There were 61 votes cast for the former for three years and the latter for the unexpired term of E. P. Rose some years. The clerkship will be with the year about $600.

Cabinet Matters.

A young gentleman of this city, who is at present engaged in the acquisition of legal lore, with a view to qualifying himself for close, work, few evenings since, to the surprise of the law firm with which he is studying, with the laudable intention of devoting an hour or so to the perusal of black stone or some other recognized legal authority. Having lighted the lamp, he selected for the softest chair, and, with feet elevated on the table, was soon intent on unraveling some of the magnificently problems with which the immortal Blackstone has enriched the student of law. Whether it was owing to the quietude of his surroundings, or from a lack of interest in his favorite author, or from some other cause, this deponent saith not, but, in the end, he got to sleep. After a time one of the partners called at the office and discovered the situation. Turning the light low, he quietly retired, locking the door after him. Upon reaching the street he met some of the boys and told them how he found Mr. Brooks waiting for some time without discovering any signs of returning consciousness on the part of the boys came to the office in a body and commenced pounding on the door at the same time shouting, "Fire, fire here." The designing lawyer, in the midst of a dream in which he thought he had won a big case, and was in the act of receiving a fat fee, awoke to the situation, at once lowered his joint exercises and hurried to the door, which he found locked. After a short time, thinking that the joke far enough, his friends opened the door and enjoyed a laugh at his expense for having been fairly caught napping.

Nominated.

MONTREAL, March 14.—E. A. Duchaine, the broker, extradited to Belgium for swindling his clients, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment. His wife received the same punishment as an accomplice.

Pugilistic.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Billy Edwards, the pugilist, had a great benefit last night in Madison Square garden. Sullivan said if Fox would bring along his big stiff (Slade), with money, he would go come on into him.

Germans will be Protected.

BERLIN, March 14.—In the event of a war with Madagascar, a man-of-war will be sent to protect German interests.

A Colored Vice-President.

PANAMA, March 14.—A black man named Ruize, has been elected vice-president of the Colombian senate.

The Fishery Exhibit.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—G. B. Goode, of the National museum, has been selected to take charge of the fishery exhibit at London.

Madagascar Wants Help.

VIENNA, March 15.—Madagascar requests England and Germany to intervene in the event of the bombarding of Tamative by the French.

Money to Ireland.

The land league president states that $2473 have been sent to Ireland during the past week, making a total of $210,234.

THE EAST SIDE.

G. A. R.

Evidences of the growth of East Portland publicate discussed top address upon Portland, and probably no better demonstration of this fact can be found than in the large number of lodge of benefactory orders that have recently sprung into existence here. Keeping pace with these is the G. A. R., now progress it fall in line and organize a post to-day, and a preliminary meeting to be made the best, and a preliminary meeting to be made the best of the evening next at the office of Pettygrove & Dreitz, on Front, between Fourth and Fifth. There are now twenty-six members of the G. A. R. resident in East Portland who are the active of the post in Portland, and it is difficult to figure there could also thirty eligible at this writing, it is understood, would be willing to be initiated on this side of the river. These comes out to speak to the matter anticipate the organization of a post of some three next week, and that on Decidedly it will be admitted that the East Side has more Artillery, cavalry, engineers, and soldiers out of Sumter than the rest of the state, and fail to be present at the meeting. Speak up, comrades.

Destructive Fire.

Chicago, March 14.—Reporters of the *Herald* have returned from a trip up the river and report the water on a stand at Greenville, with a gradual decline above and scarcely any rise at points below. Planters generally along the river have made considerable progress planting, and except where the overflow has affected them, are in good spirits. The water pouring through breaks at Goodrich is not one-fifth as great as that which passed through last year, and is passing off rapidly.

Postal Matters.

PERIS, March 14.—The report that President Grevy contemplates resigning is pronounced a malicious invention intended to encourage Orleanist intrigues. The cabinet resolved to instruct the prosecution of any one at a public meeting inciting murder and pillage.

Sentenced.

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ALBANY NEWS.

FROM THE OREGONIAN'S LOCAL CORRESPONDENT.

ALBANY, Or., March 13.

Wheat for seed (Fall sowing) is selling at 51 per bushel.

Judge Wadsworth of Portland is in attendance at court in connection with the Washelitemire case.

A little two-year-old son of C. D. Parker fell into the canal last Saturday morning, but was rescued by Mr. Bailey before he sank.

Mr. Ike Hickman, who has been in this city for several weeks past looking after his property and other interests, left yesterday for his home in Portland.

The balance of the street fund will have to be used to repair the bridge over the mill race on the north side of First and Washington streets. It was very much damaged by the high water, and will have to be rebuilt before it can be used.

The Albany Lumber company has a large force of men at work getting out logs for the mill. They have a contract to furnish 2,000,000 feet of logs during the present season.

Postmaster P. H. Raymond will shortly resign his position as postmaster. His successor will be appointed by the president on the 1st of April. Mr. Raymond has held the office for the past 12 years, and has made a good record. Mr. Raymond is a member of the Albany city council.

Frank Hickman, aged 19, and Miss Martha Morgan, aged 16, were married in this city last Monday morning. Their parents committing. The young couple took passage by the 9 o'clock train for Portland, and returned on the 1 o'clock train. The happy couple are a son and daughter of Abe Hickman, formerly of this city, but now a resident of Eastern Oregon.

The annual school meeting for blind district was held here on Monday. The tidal count of votes cast was 262. H. H. Burkhart was elected clerk by a majority of 77 votes over H. H. Hewett. R. M. Strahan was elected director. There were 61 votes cast for the former for three years and the latter for the unexpired term of E. P. Rose some years. The clerkship will be with the year about $600.

Cabinet Matters.

A young gentleman of this city, who is at present engaged in the acquisition of legal lore, with a view to qualifying himself for close, work, few evenings since, to the surprise of the law firm with which he is studying, with the laudable intention of devoting an hour or so to the perusal of black stone or some other recognized legal authority. Having lighted the lamp, he selected for the softest chair, and, with feet elevated on the table, was soon intent on unraveling some of the magnificently problems with which the immortal Blackstone has enriched the student of law. Whether it was owing to the quietude of his surroundings, or from a lack of interest in his favorite author, or from some other cause, this deponent saith not, but, in the end, he got to sleep. After a time one of the partners called at the office and discovered the situation. Turning the light low, he quietly retired, locking the door after him. Upon reaching the street he met some of the boys and told them how he found Mr. Brooks waiting for some time without discovering any signs of returning consciousness on the part of the boys came to the office in a body and commenced pounding on the door at the same time shouting, "Fire, fire here." The designing lawyer, in the midst of a dream in which he thought he had won a big case, and was in the act of receiving a fat fee, awoke to the situation, at once lowered his joint exercises and hurried to the door, which he found locked. After a short time, thinking that the joke far enough, his friends opened the door and enjoyed a laugh at his expense for having been fairly caught napping.

Four Baptisms.

The spectacle afforded by the immersion of two young women in the waters of the Santiam as it at its intersection with Third street, attracted a large crowd of people on Sunday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Springer, of the Christian church at Salem. The rite was again administered on Monday morning, the candidate on that occasion being a man, and was repeated on Tuesday morning at the same hour and place, when a young girl was "buried with Christ in baptism." The brethren will shortly have the latest organized Christian church in this city, of which Rev. J. Doty is to be pastor.

G. A. R. Ball.

McPherson Post No. 6, G. A. R., gave their Ball last evening at the Depot hotel, in this city. The large dining room of the hotel was set apart for the occasion to the votaries of terpsichore, the arrangements were excellent, and everything passed off pleasantly, upwards of 70 couples participating in the dancing. About midnight the company adjourned to the parlors, where the ladies were invited to spread for supper. After justice had been done to the bountiful repast prepared by Mr. and Mrs. Gross for the occasion, dancing was resumed and continued through "the wee sma' hours ayont the twal."

Y. P. C. A.

At a regular monthly business meeting of the Young People's Christian Association, of this city, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing six months: President, Dr. D. W. Price, re-elected vice-president, Mrs. I. E. Blain; secretary, E. H. Hayes; financial secretary, J. H. Blain; treasurer, H. F. Merrill; chorister, Prof. J. D. Bobb, organist Miss M. L. Foster.

Circuit Court.

The circuit court for Linn county has been in session since last Monday, Judge Bellows presiding. There are 40 cases on the docket, all the number of which have already been disposed of. The court was expected to close to-day with the case of Mrs. E. B. Purdom vs. The City of Albany, suit for $5000 damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff about a year ago, through stepping off the sidewalk in the dark. The case was given to the jury this morning, the judge's summing up being decidedly against granting the damages asked for. The jury is still deliberating on a verdict.

Later by telegraph—Mrs. Purdom got a verdict for $108.

Jos. Minchich was arraigned this morning on the murder of Thos. Hay, at Scio, last October, and a jury is now being empaneled. He is defended by Messrs. R. S. Strahan, N. R. Humphrey, John Burnett, H. H. Hewett and H. Bryant.

The grand jury is composed of the following gentlemen: C. F. Lever, foreman, Geo. Overton, E. L. Ross, W. J. Wilbanks, J. Shinn, John Gresham, Geo. Arelant.

Several witnesses in the case of A. Wechselgartner, charged with perjury, were examined before the grand jury, but nothing has yet transpired as to the result.

Col. J. McCraken, of Portland, is in attendance at court.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

Washington Territory.

George Capps has been re-arrested for the murder of James Whitney, and will appear before the grand jury.

Seattle school directors are having clock dials placed on the dome of the new school house, and it is proposed to soon have a clock placed in tower.

On Tuesday night of last week James Jacoson, a half-breed, shot and killed Indian Charlie near Cheney. A row was started in the Indian camp, the Indians having procured liquor. Charlie was cut in the back several times and is dangerously wounded. Jackson is under arrest.

Seattle *Chronicle*—One day last week while Ed. Williams was cruising for timber in vicinity of the channel between Bush Point and Camano island, on Snoqualmie, he discovered hanging on a small sapling a roll of blankets, which, judging from papers, etc., found in them, belonged to a man named Hayes, who came to day in July, 1881, started to walk over the trail from Hoban's to False City. Never having been seen or heard of since, he undoubtedly lost his way and perished in the swamp.

Western Oregon.

Yaquina Post—Thirty or forty thousand feet of lumber has been received at the government works at South Beach, and the work of constructing the new wharf will be commenced at once, we suppose. We learn that work is pushing right along, and that it is expected to complete to the breakwater, or nearly so, this season. If the foundation on the end of piers holds good, we then shall have four feet more water on the bar than now—a total of twenty-one or twenty-five feet at high tide.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Rain weather is predicted for the Pacific coast.

The Missouri river opened at Yankton yesterday.

A sanitary council of the Mississippi valley is called to meet April 3d.

Jas. E. Grimes, the Allentown, O., forger, was discharged at Montreal yesterday.

An Arab news sentenced to death yesterday for an insult to a French officer at Tunis.

The report that Grevy intended to resign his presidency is semi-officially denied.

Only two bodies thus far have been found in the ruins of the Payne building, at Batavia.

A wealthy cattle was rendered in the Bibbs murder trial at Gallowhush, Pa., yesterday.

Wilbraham Egerton, liberal conservative, has been elected to parliament from Mideheshire, over William Latham, liberal.

The will of Matthew Birbert, bequeathing over a million dollars to charities, was admitted to probate yesterday in Philadelphia.

The suicide of Malloy, president of the association for regulating the social condition of Eastern Jews, was completed with a pistol by the mill.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT CHARLES

W J Kingsland, Chicago
Harry Powell, Grass Vly
W E White, S F
Mrs Wm Pettytown, Pa
N Wheatlan, Salem
J Eastbrook, City
Wm Pettytown, Pittsburgh
R S Moore, Quincy
S Post, Ladoyne
A Gerber, Grand Rapids
Mrs Bonnyngton, Indiana
J Strauss, Cross river
F M Hall, N Y Mills
E A Strong, Mc City
W A Wells, Corvallis
J W Howell,
S S Mallory, M Mine
J Vanderpoolsky, Indiana
Miss Stewart, St Louis
H Mattice, Cal
John Fraser, Oakland
A Sutherland, Idaho
Arthur Lovell, Seattle
C Layne, Lafayette
A F Holt, n, Salem Cent
Miss M Hemmens, Weslyn
Miss Hemmens, Weslyn
Peter Stuart, Seattle
S Phillips, Milwaukee
A Kraay, Iowa
S A Miller, Pendleton

Arthur Lovell, Grass Vly
W H Mace, Pittsburgh, Pa
C W Miller, Hood river
Mrs Miller, Hood river
Miss Miller, Hood river
J Hoffman, Kingsley Vly
H W Vincent, Corvallis
T H Hewson, Portland
Mrs Hewson, Portland
Mrs H Gardner, N Yamhill
MAS Smith, Carlton
Mrs A Bell, Cal
A Hough, Vancouver
Jas Hamilton, Albany
Jas Hamilton, Albany
Mrs Louisa Small,
Mrs Jas Hamilton, Salem
Frank Lawler, Grass valley
H Berg, M Mine
John Crist, Cal

The Log-up.

J C Cunningham, Chehalis
J Lee Cornell, W W
Mrs Lee Cornell, Baltimore
Miss Lee Cornell, Baltimore
C A Hedges, S F
A A Bragg, S F
A A Bragg, S F
C Lee Cornell, S F
W W Cornell, Portland
Miss A Cornell, Portland
Mrs Cornell, Cedar Rpds
A Kelly, S F
P Barnes, S F
A A Bragg, S F
A A Bragg, S F
A A Bragg